

KEY FINDINGS: STABLE HOUSING

1

The number of rapid re-housing and permanent supportive housing units has decreased since 2018.

From 2018 to 2020, the number of rapid re-housing (RRH) units decreased 16% (46 units) and the number of permanent supportive housing (PSH) units decreased 5% (57 units). This decrease is due to both a decrease in financial assistance (such as rental subsidies) and number of physical units.

Change in units 2018-2020

RRH	PSH
-16% (46 units)	-5% (57 units)

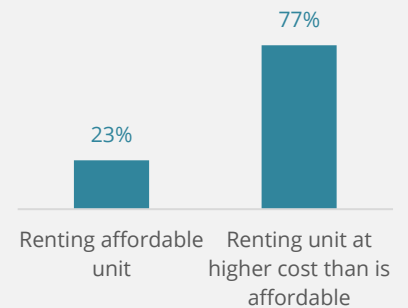
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2

Most (77%) extremely low-income households rent units at a higher cost than they can afford.

There is a 23,060-unit gap in the supply of rental units affordable to extremely low-income households (households who are at or below 30% of the Area Median Income). This means that 23,060 (or 77% of households) with income at or below 30% AMI rented units at higher cost than they could afford up due to a lack of affordable and available rental housing for their income bracket. A unit is considered affordable if a household is spending less than 30% of their income on housing-related expenses.

Extremely low-income households



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3

Households with subsidized vouchers face barriers to using them.

Housing providers are not required to accept rental applications that use housing vouchers as a source of income, which creates barriers to voucher utilization. Forty-four percent (or 48) of rental applications placed by Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) holders between April and December 2019 were denied. Seven percent (or 53 households) who were experiencing homelessness and surveyed on the night of the PIT count had a HCV or Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) voucher but had been unable to use it.

44%

Percent of housing requests denied due to use of HCV as intended form of payment (April-December 2019)

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